

MOD6-MW360- Newborn Complications

1. Which of the following are common physical characteristics of a pre-term neonate?
 - a. Poor muscle tone, weak cry and wide skull sutures.
 - b. Abnormal distribution of fat, “froggy” posture, and cracking skin
 - c. Yellowish skin color, discolored sclera, and excessive muscle tone
 - d. Pink skin, thinning lanugo and a strong cry
2. Which of the following are common physical characteristics of a newborn that is born post-dates?
 - a. Weak cry, poor muscle tone and soft skull bones
 - b. Marked creases on hands and feet, long finger nails and “parchment” skin
 - c. Large head, small body and poor muscle tone
 - d. Yellowish skin color, good muscle tone and a “froggy” posture
3. Which of the following values is the correct classification for a term baby that would be considered low birth weight?
 - a. Weight below 3000 grams
 - b. Weight below 1500 grams
 - c. Weight below 3500 grams
 - d. Weight below 2500 grams
4. Which of the following is a possible indication of hip dysplasia in the neonate?
 - a. Absence of the “stepping” reflex
 - b. Poor muscle tone following birth
 - c. “Clicking” sounds when the hip is abducted
 - d. “Thumping” sound when the neonate attempts to straighten her legs
5. Which of the following best describes the physical presentation of a neural tube defect?
 - a. The presence of an extra digit on the hand
 - b. A protruding portion of the meninges where the vertebral column is not fused
 - c. The absence of a forebrain in the fetal brain that is incompatible with life
 - d. A weak left ventricle of the heart that fails to circulate blood to the pulmonary circuit
6. Describe when jaundice is said to be pathological?
 - a. When it occurs within the first 24 hours after birth
 - b. When it occurs within the first 3 days after birth
 - c. When it occurs within the first week after birth
 - d. Jaundice in the neonate is always pathological
7. Which of the following groups of symptoms in the neonate are most likely to be caused by a heart defect?
 - a. Acrocyanosis, persistent cry of pain and incessant feeding

- b. Persistent cyanosis, weak cry and tachycardia
 - c. Normal color, normal respiratory rate and an arrhythmia
 - d. "Jittery" quality, excessive sleepiness and disinterest in feeding
8. Which of the following are signs that may indicate the presence of a pneumothorax in a newborn?
- a. Decreased breath sounds and chest over-distention on one side
 - b. Cyanosis and "jitteriness"
 - c. Feeding difficulties and a strong cry
 - d. Pallor and jaundice
9. Which of following complications are large-for-gestational age (LGA) neonates at an increased risk of experiencing?
- a. Hypothermia
 - b. Respiratory distress
 - c. Traumatic birth injury
 - d. Pathological jaundice
10. Which of the following are signs of an infection in the newborn?
- a. Frequent stools and urination and a high-pitched cry
 - b. Early onset jaundice and pallor
 - c. Excessive desire to feed, hypothermia, and irregular respiratory rate
 - d. Fever, lethargy, and temperature instability